THE

Registered No. M. 476

# Wednesday Review

OF

## POLITICS, LITERATURE, SOCIETY, SCIENCE, Etc.

Vol. XV. No. 41. 26 November, 1919. 3As 4 d.

HEAD OFFICE.—3, Main Guard Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.
LONDON AGENTS:—W. M. Dawson and Sons Ltd., Cannon Street, London E. C.

## CONTENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Editorial Notes: | 641 |
| Leading Article: | |
| The Joint-Committee's Recommendations' | 644 |
| Other Article: | |
| The Village Panchayat By 'Workman' | 645 |
| Topics From Periodicals: | |
| The Standard of Living in India | 646 |
| The Trojan Women | 647 |
| Mysteries of the Mahabarat | 648 |
| Significance of Precious Stones | 649 |
| Selection: | |
| Labour Leaders | 650 |
| Advertisements: | 652—656 |

*We may be permitted to state that the views of our contributors and correspondents do not necessarily reflect the policy of the Wednesday Review.*

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

315 interpellations and 35 resolutions for a single session of the Legislative Council is verily a jaw-breaking record and Lord Willingdon's gentle admonition to the Hon'ble members that they ought not to try to over-reach one another in respect of the number of interpellations and resolutions was thoroughly deserved. There was considerable truth in His Excellency's suggestion that it might be a bid for success at the elections and the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar protested a bit too much when he said that he and his colleagues were animated by a higher sense of duty than Lord Willingdon chose to give them credit for. His Excellency after that protest could only smile and say that the members of the Madras Legislative Council seemed to be a body superior to the members of the House of Commons who were generally afflicted with a weakness for interpellating the Government copiously for the purpose of keeping themselves in good graces of ther constituents. To those who have known something of the innerconsciousness of the average Hon'ble member, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's protest will not carry much conviction though it might have impressed Lord Willingdon. We have biographies and auto-biographies and impressionist sketches, all voluminous to a degree, complied at great pains and published in all the glory of gilt and leather setting forth at due length the exploits of the Hon'ble members seeking re-election, during their term of office as members of the Council. The number of interpellations asked and resolutions moved is never omitted from the category of achievements. It can be attributed to a sense of overwhelming modesty. But we are not so much concerned with the explanation of the Hon'ble Member or its acceptance by His Excellency, the President, as with the waste of time involved in such a voracious display of activity on the part of the members. We are ready to think that it is not always done with a view to impress the voter or bring the Executive administration to a standstill for the time being. These may be the indirect results of such activity. But even a cursory analysis of the interpellations and the resolutions will show that the work is done in a haphazard way and the Hon'ble members do not consult one another as to their progrmee of work at the Legislative Council. The fact that a number of interpellations by different Hon'ble members bear on the same subject and so too the resolutions, will show that there is no consultations held beforehand which, if done, would considerably facilitate the work of the Council and leave sufficient time for discussion on matters of public importance.

We have been urging upon the attention of the Hon. members the need of their being in touch with one another before they actually meet at the Council Chamber. If they would arrive in good time at Madras and consult among them, a good deal of time can be saved for more useful objects than is possible now.

We should also point out that the Government can easily improve their method of answering interpellations. As it is, there is scarcely any order about it and if anything there is the reverse of it. There is no rational explanation for referring an Hon. gentleman who is responsible for question No. 3 to the answer to question No. 56 or to tell the Hon. gentleman that the answer to his question No. 71 will be found in the answer to question No. 115. It must be the other way about, that is, if there should be any rational arrangement in respect of interpellations and answers. Beside the ridiculousness of such a procedure it is annoying to the reader of a newspaper which publishes only one part of the interpellations in an issue of it to wait for a subsequent issue to find the answer for a question mentioned in the previous one. We should think not only the Hon'ble members but also the general public have a grievance in this matter and there cannot be much difficulty for the Government to set it right.

The answer of the Madras Government to Mr. N. Subba Rao's question whether the Government were prepared to extend the scope of the enquiry of the Salaries Committee so as to apply to Municipal and Local Boards' servants, was unsatisfactory. They merely said that the conclusions arrived at by the Salaries Committee on the questions referred to by them will be made available to local bodies in due course and if any local body desired to have any specific questions referred to the Committee the Government would be prepared to consider the question of making the reference. The answer is no doubt in the best official style but it will hardly satisfy a hard worked body of public servants who suffer as acutely owing to the rise of prices as any servant of the Government for whose benefit the Salaries Committee is appointed. We suppose it does not require the high sanction of the Government for a local body to make a reference direct to the Committee. The Committee is not such an august body as to require the intervention of the Government, if a local body wished to make a reference to it. When the terms of reference to the Salaries Committee were published we pointed out that it was a serious omission that the case of the servants employed under the local bodies and in the Municipalities was not included among the terms. If by an oversight the Madras Government omitted it, the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao did well in drawing the attention of the Government to that omission. But the Government have quietly ignored the main purpose of the Hon'ble member's question and made an evasive reply as if Mr. Subba Rao was anxious to ascertain if a local body could be permitted the privilege of making an humble reference to the Salaries Committee. For some inexplicable reasons the Government have not thought it fit to consider the miserable position of the servants employed in Muncipalities and local boards and even when it is repeatedly suggested to them that they should extend the scope of the Committee so as to include their condition also, they do not seem to have realised that part of their duty. If we are not mistaken all that they have done so far is to issue a few G. Os. leaving the matter to the discretion of the local bodies themselves to increase the salaries of the employees or give them special allowances if their funds permitted. This is not a just way of viewing the question as the Government must be aware that the finances of most of the local bodies would not permit of their meeting such a heavy charge on their resources, specially when one is not sure of the period for which allowances will have to be continued. What the Government ought to do in justice to a poorly paid class of public servants is to make free grants or give loans to local bodies to meet this extra charge. It is not yet too late to correct such a glaring omission and we trust the Government will include the case of these servants among the terms of reference to the Salaries Committee.

Asked whether the Government would be pleased to state whether they intended to take action for diminishing consumption of liquor by removing facilities for drink and still more reducing the proof of arrack, the Government were pleased to say that they did not propose to take any further action in the matter. If they had stopped there we could have understood their position for the reason that their policy has all along been not such as to seriously combat the drink evil. But they went further and said that they have had no time as yet to guage the effects of the measures they have already adopted. Whether or not they have had time to guage their effect the measures hitherto adopted have failed of their purpose. From the figures given by the Government themselves, it does not appear that the consumption of liquor has appreciably gone down if at all. On the contrary it has gone up by leaps and bounds in spite of the efforts of the Government and the fact must be proof enough to them that their measures have been altogether faulty and on wrong lines. Since 1869 the excise revenue has gone on increasing at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year and does that show that the prohibition measures have been effective? It is notorious that more costly a drink is made, more thirsty and more eager becomes the

drunkard to get it. In fact the costliness of it has not been a deterrent at all and on the other hand it has made him more desirous of having his usual peg. The Government may go on increasing the price of liquor by prohibition duties. But they will have no effect so far as drunkenness is concerned, while it will go on adding to the Abkari revenue of the Government. From the tabular statement issued with the Excise Administration report for the year 1918—19 it would appear that upto July 1919, 2,874,222 trees were tapped for toddy while the number was 2, 794, 228 for 1916–7 although it must be admitted that the figures for 1918–19 was slightly lowere than in 17–18. In respect of consumption of foreign liquors the figures under malt liquor is distinctly frightening. From 815, 917 gallons in 17–18 it went upto 1, 006, 472. We are told that the increase occurred on the Nilgris because of the concentration of troops at Wellington and other places in the Coonoor taluk. Whichever class is responsible for the large consumption, the increase is a trifle disconcerting. And there is also the information that the demand for the imitation brand of foreign liquor continued to be high. It can only show that the taste for foreign liquor has become so deep-rooted that the liquor drinker will rather have an imitation if the genuine brand cannot be had than have none at all. It is a sad comment on the excise policy of the Government which can only record increase of consumption however much the Government may try to put it down by prohibitive duties. The only way of putting down the evil is to eradicate the evil. If drink cannot be put down by an increase of cost the remedy left is to sell no drink at all. We do not think much of the contention that if drink is not sold at licensed places it will merely foster the illicit manufacture of drink. Experience clearly proves that if the temptation is not placed in the way of the people there will be no temptation to drink and in India it is not a matter of temperance, more drink or less drink, but absolute and complete abstinence. That should be the goal of the Government in regulating their excise policy and it looks as if their measures to put down drink take them farther and farther away from that goal. Sometime ago it was computed by the Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in London that at the rate at which drink shops were closed by the Government it would take at least 500 years before we can see the last of the shops closed. That should make the Government pause and reflect if their excise policy is the best that can be adopted for this country.

In our leading article we deal with the main recommendations of the Joint Committee in regard to the Reform Bill. It is certainly to the credit of the Committee that their recommendations are shorn of the complications which mark the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme as embodied in the bill. We do not hear of the Grand Committees, Privy Councils and other imposing paraphernalia of what is called responsible Government. But we cannot say that the recommendations will not make the machinery of administration unnecessarily complicated. The diarchy is retained and though it may delight the hearts of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford its retention is a serious defect in the Bill and the theory that mistakes will bring experience will hardly reconcile those who know the real condition of India to the proposal that important departments of administration under the heading of "transferred subjects" should be committed to the hands of ministers who can in no case be called the representatives of the people of India. One of the suggestions of the Committee is that the first President of the Legislative Assembly should be qualified by experience in the House of Commons and knowledge of Parliamentary procedure and should be chosen with a view to the influence which he may be expected to exert on the whole Parliamentary proceedure in India. Generally speaking, the Viceroy of India knows quite well the Parlimenttary procedure in his country and we do not know why an expert should be imported from England for the purpose of presiding over the Legislative Assembly which would stand not in so much need of an expert in Parlimentary procedure as one who knows India well enough to understand its needs and guide the Legislative assembly in its work. We fear that under the Montagu dispensation we are going to have repeated in India the seamy side of party Government in England without any of its advantages. As it is, we are having enough of the exotic spirit on that score and a costly import to aid in it is a superfluity.

While we are in hearty sympathy with every effort to elevate the depressed classes, we should point out to those who are zealously promoting their cause that the way to do it is not to adopt measures which while encouraging them will in that measure create a feeling of resentment in other classes. We are constrained to make this remark as we see, for instance, that at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council it was urged by the representative of the Panchamas that public wells should be made accessible to the panchamas equally with other castes. Such a step will merely rouse general resentment. A like mistake is made in a recent G. O. on education where it is suggested that no grant from the public funds should be made to educational institutions which are not open to the panchamas and the untouchables generally. It is beginning the reform at the wrong end.

THE
Wednesday Review

Wednesday, 26 November, 1919.

## THE JOINT-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

An official summary of the main recommendations of the Joint Committee has just been issued and no one need be surprised at them considering the fact that the Committee was more or less a packed one and most of the members were pledged for some reason or another to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. We believe it is the practice that the report of a parliamentary committee must be presented as unanimous, the dissentients having the opportunity to express their differences of opinion and move amendments when the matter comes up for discussion in Parliament. The report of the Joint Committee need not, therefore, be taken as unanimous and those members of the Committee, who could not see eye to eye with Mr. Montagu will yet be able to show up the objectionable features of the report when the reform bill is under discussion in Parliament. The Committee is quite wrong in assuming that the general scheme of the bill is an accurate interpretation of the announcement of the 20th August 1917. We readily acknowledge that the spirit underlying both is highly to be commended, but the bill as it stands is not an accurate interpretation of the declaration. The two main principles of the declaration, namely that the goal of self-government should be reached by cautious stages and by measures of reform with the advice and guidance of the Local Governments have been openly flouted, and a scheme of reform is enunciated for which according to the authors of the scheme themselves materials are lacking. They expect to create those conditions as by a wave of the magicians's wand, which alone can make the working of the scheme possible. It may be remembered that the majority of the Local Governments are frankly opposed to the diarchy and all that its apologists can say in its defence is that no alternative has been put forward. That is the most proposterous argument ever advanced in support of a revolutionary change in the administrative system of any country. We appreciate the position that the ministerial system is one of the best ways of training the people in responsible government. But the most serious objection to the diarchy at present is that for years to come it is impossible to have an electorate, as wide as is contemplated in the bill, which will exercise the franchise intelligently and secure for the Government the right sort of men to be appointed ministers. If an electorate is forced into being, we can only expect irresponsible and clamant politicians to be returned at the elections. The diarchy may in theory be all that Mr. Montagu and his supporters claim for it, but in practice it will prove to be the most dangerous weapon placed in the hands of self-seeking politicians. Perhaps, the one safe-guard which the Joint-Committee has provided is that the Governor should foster the habit of free consultation between both the halves of the Executive and that he should insist upon it in all important matters of common interest. That is not very definite, though, and we should wait and see if the rules that may be made in this respect will leave enough power in the hands of the Governor. One important recommendation is that a Standing Joint-Committee of both Houses be constituted for the purpose of securing closer Parliamentary touch with Indian affairs. We would have prefered the word, control, to touch. One of the first duties of the proposed Standing Committee is the examination of the draft rules under the bill and it is recommended that for that purpose the present Joint-Committee should be reappointed. We are not told if the Joint-Committee will be converted into the Standing Committee. Anyway it is a clever move on the part of Mr. Montagu to assure himself that the draft rules will be framed at his own instance. Mr. Montagu is kind enough not to attempt to reduce the Central Government to a non-entity and the Joint-Committee has laid down that India is not yet ripe for a federal system and while extensive delegation to Provincial Governments of some of the powers and duties now in the hands of the Government of India is essential, the Central Government cannot be relegated to functions of mere inspection and advice. In regard to the relations between the Governors and Ministers, we are treated to some very curious theories of government. The Governor is enjoined not to hesitate to point out to Ministers what he thinks is a right course or to warn, if he thinks, the proposed course is wrong. But if his advice be not heeded to, it is suggested that the Governor should ordinarily allow the Ministers to have their way. This extraordinary course is solemnly suggested on the ground that mistakes will doubtless follow but will bring experience For pious stupidity it is hard to beat this That the masses of the population should suffer at the hands of blundering Ministers who won't heed to any advice and who are past praying for, on the insane plea that mistakes will bring experience, is a theory of government which can only suggest utter callousness on the part of the reformers towards the real people whose best interests are at stake, while they are consumed with a mad desire to placate agitators. Mistakes will bring experience, no doubt, but

it will be bought at too high a price, and it is certainly unfair that the people as a whole should be mulcted into it for the sake of running a fad in the name of reform. In regard to special representation, it would seem that the non-brahmins of Madras will have a few seats reserved for them on the Council, but the Joint Committee would leave the details to an arbitration board composed of brahmin and non-brahmin representatives. We doubt, however, if any such board can be possibly constituted and if it can come to any understauding in the matter. If any provision is to be made, it must be statutory and must not be left to uncertain factors.

---

## THE VILLAGE PUNCHAYET.

BY 'WORKMAN.'

If the Village Punchayet is the counterpart of the Conciliation Boards, and did in ancient times adjust differences without the complicated machinery and the expensive procedure of the modern Law Courts' it accounts for the popular call for their revival on a well considered system, not only for Village purposes, but for all adjustments of disputes wherever work is going on under organised system of Co-operation and Rights and Duties are in question.

The Ideal of the Punchayet entertained by some people appears only likely to materialise if Governments father them. Good! Nothing succeeds without Government approval and co-operation.

The use of particular machinery is demonstrated when it is specially designed for and is suited to work to be done. What work is a Punchayet expected to do? To form part of the Bureaucratic function, or to supply power for a purpose not yet clearly defined connected with a Popular 'need'?

Government is a good central agency, but it does not possess the accurate information those have when two or three are gathered together over a job for good or evil.

Suppose they are engaged on some 'work' the product or profit of which is to be shared equitably and disputes arise over it. The impartial 'Bystander' comes in handy to advise and smoothe difficulties. But suppose again, that a mass is wrangling: how is a Government at a distance to meet the trouble without previous preparation.? It wants a ready agency to which the mass may look to hear all about it. The Government Officials are never very far off, but a single voice is lost amid a babel of tongues, or where force is threatened. The mistake made by masses on one side and Governments on the other is that proceedure for Punchayet investigation of troubles and immediate representation to the nearest Government official is not laid down, and irresponsible agitators get in between the Government and the mass, with the disastrous results everybody knows of; exampled in the highest degree when Governments and Authority are not respected, or as in the case of the war they disappear altogether.

The Neighbours with impartially self-nominated Punchayets can easily decide the merits in claims and disputes. The parties may accept or reject decisions on their cases, but the proceedings being public carry great weight.

The Punchayet in this aspect is not a Court of Justice but of Honor, without any power of compulsion but that of Public Opinion. It acts in an Advisory capacity, and makes for conciliation. It is an intermediary between the Administration and the Courts. How many cases would never reach the Courts if the Punchayet proceedure was established! Imagine the assistance to the Government and the Courts from the records of Punchayet cases, especially where customs and technical matters are involved!

The rejection of the proposals for Punchayets put forward by the special Committee to the Mysore Government, evidently hinges on the difficulty of inducting the pupular initiative to try the experiment in a few cases. If the Government ruled that cases would not be entertained by the Courts unless they had previously been discussed by a Punchayet, and the proceedings with a Resolution thereon recorded, might perhaps advance the Punchayet system and give occupation to the intelligentsia.

In the absence of the Punchayet the District Government Officer naturally constitutes his own advisers from those carrying weight with the people. In the excellence with which this is done and recognised, the stability of the British Adminstration is realised.

This fact constitutes the Problem of difference between Eastern Paternal, and Western Popular Administration. Organisation is the particular function of work experts - but wits to work it will not fuse for co-operative purposes without the catalysis of 'superior' education and popular co-operation.

The constitution of Punchayets, their functions, and the proceedure, require to be formulated; and the business they should undertake defined, if they are to be used to assist the Government, the Courts, and the District Officials.

In this matter certainly India can, from her experience, furnish patterns of Administrative excellence to the whole world. Let us then see how Indian methods may be applied to Western practice, and Europe extricated from the Administrative 'muddle' she has got into.

An Association or Union approaches Government with a Delegation consisting of many members. Why? Because it is not sure of the Truth

of its propaganda; which could be much more easily stated by a single trusted official, in discussion with another single official representing a different propaganda.

Unionism is accounted strength. But the misuse of strength is always to be feared in connection with it. There are consequently two parties, who try to reconcile by different propaganda unionism with individual independence to the best advantage and to suit times and occasions. If we are attacked we combine to resist. But we dont always combine at the expense of individual independence with the same amount of delight to resist the universal Sins, or to improve our social and economic conditions, if it means paying for it in any form or by sacrificing some liberty!

The theoretical freedom to withdraw from a voluntary co-operative effort, and the National Organisation, has been so abused,—owing to the facility for 'associating' and combining,—that it has become an absurdity; and created a potent engine for mass attacks by any portion of the body politic, on the Nation as a whole co-operative working unit, constituting the constellation of world Nations.

Terrorism rules from the top, and Truth is made to take a back place in World-Government, while the mass like sheep have gone astray!

To come to a concrete case,—the masses are being induced to strike for some, object the effect of which they really know nothing about. It is rule by 'force' instead of the public 'intelligence'. The Administrative machinery then, is defective in some particular. What is it?

The Prime minister is the accredited representative of the Government. He wants not only the Propaganda of the Castes and Unionists concerned but also that of the non-Unionists, to put before the Government for disposal. An employer and workman from each side, with himself as President to consider the matter,—and here we have the Punchayet! With Publication of the proceedings to follow, then, we get the public intelligence enlightened, and perhaps some useful reform introduced, without any worry or strife, but in regular course.

Propaganda that does not fit in with the System of work of the Country or the World, does not come into practical politics of the moment; while to alter a whole world-system takes time patience, and persistent co-operative zeal, to accomplish the perfect Ideal. We are going to get this as the outcome of the War, through the Punchayet of the 'Four Great Castes', dispensing wisdom from the Central Bureau of the League of Nations, and working in communication with responsible Local Government.

This will it is hoped end the intolerable irresponsible meddling of individuals in the domestic concerns of other Nations, which no man would suffer in his own house.

## TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS.

### THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN INDIA.

The standard of living in India is low, not so much because of the enervating climate, of a depressing philosophy or of 'statusfostered indolence but because there have been forces in operation, historical, political, and economical, over which Indians have had very little control. The political confusion in India right up to the nineteenth century was not calculated to stimulate production. Yet her industries and trade were saved from dislocation largely by the caste organization. Her prosperity was still at a high level when Europeans appeared in India. With the peace that settled over the country after the conquest by the English the productive activity of the people should have increased. On the other hand it received a serious set-back. Many of her trades and industries were ruined or killed by a series of tolls and tariffs which gave undue preference to English goods. The Industrial Revolution hastened and free trade completed the process.

The decay and ruin of Indian industries compelled large sections of the population supported by them to resort to agriculture. To the same profession flocked the dispanded soldiery, whose services were no longer required by Indian States, now prevented from mutual wars by the supreme power. Under the security of life and property now assured the people began to multiply, to further increase the ranks of the agriculturists. The rapidly increasing pressure on land was not perceived until large tracts of abandoned or virgin soil were brought under the plough. This stage was not reached for some time, but when it was the consequences of this wholly one sided development of Indian production became visible in the rapid fragmentation and attention of holdings which are universally admitted to serious obstacles to agricultural improvements.

There were other factors to depress agriculture. The total volume of agricultural produce indeed increased considerably but the yield per acre tended rather to decrease. The conservation of forests involved restrictions on the facilities of grazing and of obtaining firewood enjoyed by the ryot population from time immemorial. which affected the agricultural stock by diminishing the food supply and necessitated the conversion into fuel of a great part of the cowding hitherto used as manure alone. A third influence at work was the disorganization of credit. The prosperity of agriculture had in the main depended on the richer landlords who helped their poorer neighbours with loans of money and seeds. The tendency of the joint family system to favour the growth of a peasant proprietory at the expense of large landowners had to a large extent been checked under Indian Princes by their throwing on the country a continuous supply of retired officers both civil and military provided with properties which descended by the law of primogeniture. The new rulers looked upon these men who supported the agricul-

ture and industries in their neighbourhood and who weilded no small influence, with suspicion and distrust. The law of entail was not recognised in regard to their estates which were consequently broken up and brought soon to the level of riotwari properties. The disappearance of this nobility and gentry led to an increasing dependance on money-lenders whose exactions received the support of British courts to an extent seldom allowed by Indian Rulers.

Nor were the revenue arrangements made in the early years of the nineteenth century calculated to further the progress of agriculture. The new rulers of the country mistook the assessment they saw levied by Indian Rajahs under the exceptional conditions of political confusion, for the normal share they could permanently claim. In thus regulating their taxes with reference to an abnormal standard they invariably imposed an assessment too heavy for the ryot with the additional disadvantage of a rigidity which taxes never had under indigenous rule. The first experiment in land settlments proved ruinous to royts all over India. To give but one examble under the first settlement in Bellary out of 2,644 villages no lsss than 1,900 reverted to British hands for arrears of Revenue. These initial mistakes have since been largely rectified.

As indicating the direction of the forces at work the results of the investigation of a Deccan village by Dr. Mann and his assistants are of very great interest.

About the progressive decrease in the size of holdings they write as follows- It is evident from this that in the last sixty or seventy years the character of the landholdings has altogether changed. In the pre-British days and in the early days of British rule the holdings were usually of a fair size most frequently nine or ten acres while individual holdings less than two acres were hardly known. Now the number of holdings is more than doubled and 81 per cent of these holdings are under ten acres in size, while no less than 60 per cent are less than five acres. The economic condition of the village is described as 'disheartening.' The debts are a crushing load on the people but even were they removed more than half the families (228 people) would still not be able to pay their way, counting personal expenditure at their own standard (Rs 4-8-0 per adult male per month). And this is the case when outside employment was particularly active, when no less than 30 per cent of the population were employed at fairly good rates at Kirkee." *The Mysore Economic Journal.*

---

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain,s Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

## THE TROJAN WOMEN.

The "Old Vic" in the Waterloo Road, smartened up by a coat of paint but still as homely and uncomfortable and enthusiastic as ever, has re-opened its doors, not only to Shakespeare, but to Greek Tragedy. Those energetic people Mr. Lewis Casson, and Mrs. Lewis Casson (Miss Sybil Thorndike) and her brother Mr. Russel Thorndike. have begun introducing Euripides (of course in Sir Gilbert Murray's translation) to South London and plenty of people from the middlesex side are crossing the river to see the venture. They have begun with "The Trojan Woman" in the "After-the-War Tragedy" as the "Old Vic's" advertisements put it. And a good phrase too! It is an after-the-war tragedy. It shows very much what might have happened in London, if ...... Well, well! that's all over and gone. But France knows and Belgium knows just how much difference there is between the barbarities of ancient times and the modern civilization which is, or was, supposed to have outgrown them. You will remember the story of the play: how old Queen Hecuba, widowed, all but childness, and in rags, is lying in the dust, while most of the other Trojan women are shut up awaiting the decision of the great conquerers about their fate. How old Hecuba is allotted to be slave to Ulysses. How Casandra, the prophetess, the honoured of Apollo is borne off to be the paramour of Agamemnon—and in the end to be the cause of his horrible murder by jealous Clytemnestra. How Andromache wife of Hector, is haled away and how her little son and Hector's son, Astyanax, is hurled from the walls of Troy because the Greeks were afraid of any child of Hector's—even a baby. And the scene in which his little mangled body is brought back to his grandmother Hecuba, to be buried in honour under his father's enormous shield, is surely one of the most poignant in all drama. Then there is the fate of Helen, who wheedles her deserted husband Menclaws out of wanting to kill her into wanting once more to love her—Helen with her deadly, irresistible, inextinguishable beauty. And finally Troy is set on fire; and as the flames die down and the wailing ceases in silence the play ends. Of course it is not lightened, like a Shakespeare tragedy, with comic or any other relief. It is all woe; a crescend of woe and horror. But—given tolerable acting—it is enthralling in interest. And the acting at the "Old Vic" is better than tolerable. Especially in the case of Miss Sybil Thorndike who plays Hecuba. Her it a really great performance by an actress of rare (if not yet fully recognized) talent and power. Miss Thorndike is afraid of nothing. She can make Hecuba's grief as uncouth as you please, with a rolling, staggering gait, a voice apparently uncontrolled, s face seamed and disturbed with agony. Yet all the while she has every movement and tone under control, so that Hecuba never for a moment ceases to be the ruin of a great Queen; and the variety which Miss Thorndike introduces into the various shades of her grief—her reverent adoration of inspired

Cassandra, her virulent loathing of Helen, the cause of all the woes, her piteous lament over the body of Astyanax—these and other things prevent all this suffering and wailing from becoming for an instant monotonous. It is not with all the players. The Andromache of Mis Beatrice Wilson and the Cassandra of Miss Rit Thom were less masterly, though both were interesting and good. One of the best things of all was the herald Talthybius of Mr. Allan Jeayes. Talthybius is a kind-hearted man; yet it is his painful duty to come again and again to these wretched women with some new and cruel order of the Greek Conquerors; and Mr. Jeayes caught exactly the conflict between his soldiery duty and his personal pity and reluctance. The small chorus of six spoke their poetry well and unpretentiously; and moved to extremely pretty pattern and groupings designed by Miss Irene Mawer; and the dresses designed by Mr. Bruce Winston were lovely. Helen's orange and blue and purple were particularly delightful; and Miss Colette O'Niel (Mrs. Miles Malleson in private life) certainly looked alluring in them.

(In the *Illustrated Weekly, Times.*)

## MYSTERIES OF THE MAHABHARAT.

Rama, Harishchandra and Judhisthira are the bright examples and illustrations of self-denial in the East. It is their lives which make the world believe that God made man after Him and this archetype of man, if it exists anywhere, it must exist eternally in the pure and cultured mind spiritually great, sublime, capable of realising Him. Animossi ty, the froth of the head often becomes venom when it reaches the heart. A righteous man is as averse to abetting tyranny and oppression as on the other hand to engendering rebellion and anarchy. He prefers to rest in peace, in woods, amidst beasts and birds to work out salvation through God's dispensation whose knowledge is infinite, who sees the end from the beginning and which no one else can do. Nothing will transpire which was not fully expected; nothing has any novelty to excite surprise, joy or sorrow. Thy will be done. Is it worthy of a man to be indulging in wild hopes from some trifling cause one moment and in another from equally trifling one to be sunk in the very depths of despair? Love and hatred, joy and sorrow, and fear and danger, the train of passion in rapid succession assumed the absolute soveriegnty of the soul of those that rule the earth and live in society and such was the case with the adversaries of the Pandavas. Is it not the most pitiable sight to see so may human beings without any command over themselves, tolling and tossing or driving wildly before the storm like some vessels, parted from their anchors as it were?

The Mahabharata, being prose and not poetry like the Ramayana and passing from mouth to mouth in ancient days, lost its important connections and parts from its original position but thank God it can be traced even now. It has not been shown by either eastern or western student of the Mahabharata and therefore it will not be out of place to do it here. Judhisthira received instructions from Krishna Dwaipayana Tyasa himself at Varana-vata and it is mentioned in Chapter. 78. Anudyuta Parva, where Judbisthira's departure to the forest is mentioned in the words of Bidura as follows:—" O descendant of Bharata this abstraction from the wordly possessions will be of great benefit to you, no enemy even if he be the king of gods will be able to defeat you. You were instructed by Meru Savarni (the 14th Manu) in the Himalayas and by Krishna Dwaipayna at Varanavata." The advice can be traced from the 5th Sloka, 25th Chapter Raja Dharma Parba, " There is good ground to suppose that the tale of Madhali is foisted upon Kunti, as one comes across chapter 150 Jatugriha parva. Kunti is there mentioned as Madhabi (sloka. 6,) and in chapter 124. Udjoga parva (sloka. 31 and 32) it is said that the sons of Dhritarastra traduced the birth of the Pandavas, yet they were not angry, being vituous and not vindictive and treated them with generosity. These were the words of Srikrishna in the court of Dhritarastra in favour of the Pandavas and against the conduct of Dhritarastra's son. There can be little doubt that the original kernel of the Mahabharata has a historical background illustrating by contrasting in characters the fourfold end of human existence viz, spiritual merit, wealth, pleasure, and salvation. The great Epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata depict the different times, the Treta and the Dwapara yugas and virtue declined as the age advanced. The first fights of the Mahabharata between the Kurus and the Pandavas which revealed the subtlety and cunningness of the former and quiet resignation of the latter till Srikrishna, Vyasa and Narada came to the side of the Pandavas turning these persecutions to good account to eradicate the evil from the face of the earth, not to speak of the otherwise men of the day. A purpose runs in the birth of men and events in this world and he, who can know it, turns it to good account, is successful in this world, God alone knows the use of his created beings, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and the vast and innumerable things on earth below and heaven above or in any other region unknown to us. He who approaches him in this respect, is honoured next to him, and in time people give him the throne of God in their heart of hearts. There is positive proof of the original epic of Vyasa grew up to enormous size and within it came to be included the doctrines of the followers of different gods and schools of philosophy, till at last it assumed the character of a Hindu encyclopedia of moral teaching dealing with Dharma, Artha and

## A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

The golfer, the foot ball player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swelling are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

Kama and came to be known as the Mahabharata (1. 62.) Distinct mention of Bharata and Mahabharata is found in Aswalayan Grihya Sutra which proves no doubt that the present form grew up from Bharat. The characters described therein are not imaginary as in the Yajurvedas, the Kurus and the Panchals are said to have finally coalesced into a single people and in the Kathaka King Dhritarastra Vaichitrabirya is mentioned as a well-known person. *The Hindoo Patriot.*

---

## SIGNIFICANCE OF PRECIOUS STONES.

There used to be a wonderful diamond in the island of Borneo belonging to one of the native princes, which had the power of curing all diseases. This diamond was placed in a silver bowl containing water, and those who drank from this bowl were healed of their infirmities. The Governor of Batavia was very anxious to obtain this stone, and offered fabulous sums for it, but nothing would induce the Rajah to part with it. Not only did the Malays believe implicitly in its curative powers, but they considered that the safety and welfare of their dynasty depended on its permanent possession. Another valuable diamond which had superstitions connected with it, is the famous Koh-i-noor, which came into the possession of the Royal House of England when Lord Dalhousie presented it to Queen Victoria. (Some people who understand occult matters, consider that England would have been better with it.) Before Queen Victoria had the gem it was owned by the East India Company, who parted with it in the year 1850, the previous possessor being an Indian Maharajah who died in England, as a private gentleman, after many misfortunes. The Brahmins always believed that the stone possessed occult powers of a malignant nature which brought misfortune to those who owned it. After it introduction into England there came the Russian war which caused this country so much harm; and then the Indian Mutiny followed. Its malevolent influence was traced by the Hindus ever since it came into the Delhi treasury after the conquest of Malwa in 1304. Its successive possessors all came to grief and ruin ultimately. The Pathan empire, the great Mogul empire, the Nadir, Doorance and Sikh dynasties all fell in turn when the rulers of each possessed the Koh-i-noor.

The famous Runject Singh—the Lion of Lahore—one of the greatest jewel collectors of the Indian princes—into whose possession the stone passed, being convinced of its mystic properties, bequeathed it to the shrine of Juggernaut in a vain attempt to avert its unfortunate influence on his race. His successors, however, would not give it up, and ruin and destruction overcame them, the last Maharajah losing everything and being obliged to leave his country for England, where he lived in comparative obscurity.

One the other hand, a great many of the natives of India regarded the transfer of the Koh-i-noor as very unfortunate to themselves, as they considered the stone as a sort of national mascot. In a curious old work published in 1584. entitled *Descoverie of Witchcraft*, the author, Reginold Scot, states:—

"Various magicians affirme that precious stones receive their virtues altogether of the planets and heavenly bodies, and have not onelie the verie operation of the planets, but sometimes the verie images and impressions of the starres naturalie engraffed in them, and otherwise ought always have graven upon them the similitudes of such monsters, beasts and other divices (the signs of the zodiac ?) as they imagine to be both internallie in operation and externallie in view, expressed in the planets. . . . The desires of the mind are consonant with the nature of the stones which must also be set in rings, and upon foiles of such metals as have affinitie with those stones, through the operation of the planets whereunto they are addicted, whereby they may gather the greater force of their working. As for example, they make the images of Saturn in lead, of Sol in gold, and of Luna in silver.',

Vicentius, making mention of the *jasper* stone, states that some *jasper* stones are found having in them " the livelie image of a naturall man, with a sheeld at his necks and a speare in his hand, and under his feete a serpent"; which stones so marked are to be preferred to all others because they are antidotes and remedies for poison. They are other *jasper* stones to be found figured and marked "with the forme of a man bearing on his necks a bundle of hearbes and flowers," and these have the power of staunching blood and healing wounds at the moment they are applied to the skin. According to the same writer, the *diamond* restrains fury and luxury, and aids abstinence and chastity.

The *ruby* is most comfortable to the heart, brain and nerves of man, it cleanses the blood and clears the complexion.

The *emerald* is an enemy to uncleanness of every kind. The *sapphire* preserves and increases courages, gives joy to the heart, enhances enjoyment of the senses and the "joy of life," and is excellent for the eyes, preserving and strengthening the sight. A similar power is ascribed to the *turquoise*, which also is "a cheerer of the sool," and averts any painfull consequences from fall. Van Helmont tells us that " Whoever wears a turquoise so that it, or its gold setting, touches the skin, may fall from any height, and the stone attracts to itself the whole force of the below, so that it cracks and the wearer is safe."

The turquoise loses colour with its wearer's health—that is, it grows paler—and at the person's death loses its colour entirely, and only recovers it when placed on the finger of a person in good health. *The Occult Review.*

---

## SELECTION.

### LABOUR LEADERS.

Of all the leaders of Labour Mr. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation, is the most interesting. He has also been described as the understood—partly, no doubt, because he says little and says it very plainly. Other Labour leaders are comprehensible, because they are copiously cloudy. But this Scottish miner, with his taciturnity and consistency, is mysterious and sinister. He has been known to do things; it is felt, tremulously, that he might begin to do things on a very large scale. When Mr. Ramsay Macdonald spoke of revolution people yawned; they took no more notice of it than of the republicanism of a young Duke; the assured position of Mr. Macdonald in the middle class seemed so incompatible with bloodthirstiness. But of Mr. Robert Smillie all things are considered possible. He may develop into an English Lenin. He may become Prime Minister in a Labour Government. He may set up a steam guillotine in Piccadilly Circus, or even stop fox-hunting. He may—but the possibilities of Mr. Smillie are quite disquietingly indefinite.

That at least, was a common view of Mr. Smillie before he undertook the cross-examination of Lord Durham and the Duke of Northumberland before the Coal Commission. Since then there has been, possibly, a slight revulsion in Mr. Smillie's favour. For in that contest Mr. Smillie came off decidedly second-best; he even appeared not a little ridiculous and it is a common mistake to think of a man who is ridiculous as a man who is harmless. It was, however, only the weaker side of the miners' Napoleon that was engaged in this affair. Like many Scots, he unites a temperamental coldness with an intellectual emotionalism, so that he chases will-o'-the-wisps with the patience and method of the deer-stalker. His theories are wild, but his practice is essentially businesslike. In dealing with first principles he does not altogether lose the controversial skill which, no less than his amazing grip of facts, astonishes those who have seen him handle concrete questions of work, wages, and labour conditions. But it is rather the skill of those masters of mad logic, who bewilder us in "Through the Looking-Glass." One feels that he would get on very well as consort of the Red Queen.

It is on the practical side that Mr. Smillie is really fomidable. As a leader of men, he seeks his follow in the trade union world. Nothing, indeed, could be in sharper contrast than his failure as a talker and his success as an organiser. He has been beaten in seven or eight Parliamentary elections; even the miners of his own Mid-Lanark have rejected him. Part of his want of success has, of course, been due to his refusal to compromise with the "capitalism" that calls itself Radical. But there are other reasons. He is not a good candidate from any point of view; his autocratic temper stands in his way; he has no way with him; he loses his temper and sometimes his head on the platform; his grim face seldom lights with a smile; his speech, though clear and strong, fails to charm. The secret of his influence must be sought in other qualities. He is not "popular" even with the miners. But he has their obedience because they know he is fit to command it. For he is not only complete master of all the details of trade union organisation and of a very complicated trade, but strong, capable, and in his way wholly honest. He understands negotiation; he knows the necessity of keeping to his word, once it is passed; above all, he is disinterested. To money apparently he is entirely indifferent; if he has an axe to grind, it is not an axe of the common kind. There are some who credit him with great ambitions, but they are not vulgar ambitions. For his own part he lets no hint fall of such things; Scotland does not give itself away.

Harsh conditions acting on excellent natural abilities have produced this complex personality. Mr. Smillie's case was much that of his friend Keir Hardie' He had the very minimum of schooling. The moment the primary school had finished pumping into him the regulation educational "mixture as before" he became a rivetter's boy at Govan. Disliking that trade, he drifted into mining, and for many years worked underground. His home was, and still is, at Larkhall, a dismal town in the scarred and blasted mining area of Mid-Lanark, where everything conspires to make life hideous and depressing. The naturally rather gloomy nature of Robert Smillie took on in such surroundings a deeper tinge of pessimism. Forty, even twenty, years before he would probably have sought relief in the chapel or the public-house. But the changes in manners and the decline in theological temperature have not left the working classes unaffected. Gospel hot and whisky cold are still the means chosen by some to counteract the numbness that comes of monotonous toil and all enveloping ugliness. But there has also arisen a new type which cares for neither or these things, which tends to asceticism in practic and hedonism in theory, and, while expecting nothing in the next world clams much in this. The aristocracy of Labour is now, generally speaking, as pagan as most aristocracies; but it has not lost its capacity for fanaticism. Its interest in a heavenly kingdom has only been transferred to the social republic; and in place of fuddling on beer it intoxicates

---

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

You should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all chemists and Storekeepers.

itself with statistics. Mr. Smillie is a fanatic of this type, and not the less dangerous because in him fanaticism is a cold passion. He is ready to cavil on the ninth part of a farthing in matters of wages, and to do battle for better housing baths, and the like. But his ultimate aim has nothing in common with that of the ordinary trade union leader. He wants nothing less than a reconstruction of society; his methods would not be Lenin's, but, like Lenin he desires the complete dethronement of "capital" and "privilege." He represents Scottish logic as against English compromise, and is a reminder that in many ways Scotland is nearer to the Continent than to her Southern neighbour.

For at bottom the Socialism of Mr. Smillie is a a very different thing from the variety current this side of Tweed. There would be nothing fatuous or ineffective about it. It would work harshly, tyrannically, unjustly; but it would work. The Right Honourable Robert Smillie who might have been (had this country possessed any tolerable system of discovering and trainning for its higher purposes all the talent born in it) would have doubtless shown great talents for administration; and the Citizen Robert Smillie who may possibly be would make the wheels of his iron world revolve in earnest. It is too late, no doubt, for society to secure the last ally: and if it is to make Citizen Smillie impossible it must do more than rail at him. It should study with care certain words of his. "I have been one of seven persons," he said on one occasion, "who have had to wash in a small kitchen, one little tub serving all of us as our only bath, and a change of water taking place only when the water would no longer serve its purpose of removing dirt." Now, this bestial state of affairs cannot be wholly set to the charge of "capitalism"; there are poorer and less organised workers who do not tolerate such conditions. If the Japanese coolie can get his daily hot bath, the British miner, with his high wages, need not lack, somehow or other, the minimum of decency. But one thing is certain. It may not be specially dangerous to allow stupid men to live in stupid dirt; it may be even dangerous to deprive them too suddenly of their dirt.

*In the M. A. B.*

---


CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a word wild sale and use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

THE

# ZEMINDARS & PROGRESS

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

**Devoted to the interests of the Landed Aristocracy of India**

EDITED BY

**Rao Sahib S. M. RAJA RAM RAO**

TRICHINOPOLY.

**ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10 ONLY.**

*For further particulars apply to:*

THE MANAGER,

*Zemindars & Progress Office,*
*Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.*

---

## BANK OF MADRAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully paid up) | Rs. 75,00,000. |
| Reserve Fund | ,, 65,00,000. |

Head Office :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alleppey | *Outstation*— | Mangalore |
| Bangalore | Erode | Masulipatam |
| Bimilipatam | Cochin | Nagapatam |
| *Outstation*— | Coimbatore | Ootacamund |
| Vizianagaram. | Colombo | Salem |
| Calicut | Guntur | Trichinopoly |
| Cocanada | *Outstation*— | Trivandrum |
| *Outstation*-Narasa | Bezawada | Tellicherry |
| pure and Rajah-mundry. | Madura, | Tuticorin |

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:— Small deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS:—issued on the principal towns in India, Burma, and Ceylon.

STERLING DRAFTS procured for constituents and remitted free of charge to any given address,

GOVERNMENT:—and other Securities received for safe custody purchases and sales effected and Interest and dividends collected and credited to account. or remitted according to instructions

LOANS & CASH CREDITS GRANTED:—on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures. Shares in Guaranteed Railways and Goods and Bullion.

APPROVED MERCHANTILE BILLS:—discounted and Bill of Exchange negotiated.

COPIES OF RULES, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

(By order of the Director.)

**W. B. HUNTER,**
*Secy. and Treasurer.*

# A GOOD ADVICE

TO

**EVERY OWNER AND OCCUPIER**

**OF**

**HOUSES & BUNGLOWS**

**FROM**

## Siddique Ahmed Shamsuddin Ahmed

**Specialist in Crazy China Flooring**

(Contractor of Flooring, Building & Electrical Works.)

**20/1, Tanti Bagan, P. O. Entally, Calcutta.**

---

**Dear Sir,**

If you want your **floors** etc., new or old, done up in an attractive style and at a **SMALL COST** to favourably compete with **Mosaic, Marble** or **Minton tile**, we begot point you out that **Crazy China** is the thing you require, as many gentlemen in CALCUTTA and in the MOFFUSSIL are getting them done now, in fact **Crazy China** has become the **fashion of the day**, not because :—

**It ordinarily, costs 60% less than MOSAIC, 80% less than MINTON TILE and 85% less than MARBLE works but because it looks similar and some times has better effect than the other works, in act it is something like "a great show and small cost,'' as also it takes much less time to work it and is ready for use within a short time, thereby putting the occupier into much less inconvenience.**

In conclusion we beg to say, that if you decide to have **Crazy China** work done in your HOUSES, BUNGLOWS, etc., please send us the measurement (length and breadth) of the room or space which is to have it (**Crazy China** work) and we will forthwith send you an estimate of cost of the work but will commence the work soon after the estimate reaches us, duly signed by you or better still **you may ask our representative to give you a call** who besides showing the various design, will measure the rooms and submit you an estimate then and there, for which you will have to pay nothing extra excepting perhaps the **actual travelling expenses**, which will be deducted from your bill if the work is given to us.

Waiting for your commands and assuring you of our best services always.



**THE**

# Wednesday Review Press

**UNDERTAKES**

**All kinds of job Book Printing at reasonable rates, Neatness and Promptness of Execution Guaranteed.**

**Trial Order Solicited**

*For further Particulars apply to* :—

**THE MANAGER,**

**Wednesday Review Press,**

**Teppakulam,** *TRICHINOPOLY*



**R. IQBAL & BROS.,**

*Musk & Cloth Merchants,*

OLD BAZAAR, LUDHIANA.

**Suppliers of:**—Best Musk 30 to 40/ P. T. C. Moongra Saffron 1 to 3 P. T., Genuine Super. Asafoetida a tin -/10/- to /14/ Sodeshi cloth -/8/- to -/14/-P. Y., Silk cloth 2 to 3/ P. Y., Darris, etc., Etc.



## BEST KASHMIR SAFFRON

Purest and free from all adulterations @ Rs. 1—4 per tola. Best Silajit @ As. 8—0. Best hing @ Rs. 1—0 and Best musk @ Rs. 35—0—0 per Tola only.

**The Kashmir Stores,** *Srinagar, No. 145.*



**KASHMIR SAFFORN.**

Pure of best quality Re. 1-8 per Tola. Best Irish tweeds and Pattus for Suitings of pure wool in different attractive designs. Samples sent free on receipt of 0-2-0 Postage Stamps. Refer this paper when ordering.

CANAUD & Co,
GENERAL SUPPLIERS &
COMMISSION AGENTS,
*Kashmir.*



**A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED,**

**Our Famous & Up-to-date Stylish Shirts Length 36 Inches.**

Cool to wear. Strong to last. Cheap to buy

Stitched by expert tailors of Superior English Twill with fine pearl buttons of up to date model. Each Rs. 2-4-0 dozen Rs. 26-0-0. FASHIONABLE KHAKI TWILL SHIRTS made up of fast Khaki Colour with superfine peral buttons. Each Rs. 2-8-0; dozen Rs. 29-0-0.

Military Khaki Shirts Each Rs. 3—0—0 dozen Rs. 35-0-0. Quote neck size when ordering.

C. C. LINGAM & Co.,
*Sowcarpet* MADRSA.

Dr. D. SAVANT'S
# VANOWSHADHI SARSPARILLA
ACTS AS
**A SOVEREIGN REMEDY**
for the troubles arising from **Impurities of Blood** and all skin affections from any cause whatsover,
AS A
**POWERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER**
the action of the Sarasa is certain eliminates poison of any sort whether acquired or constitutional and mercury from the system, and
**IMPARTS A TONE OF HEALTH.**
**Price Re.1-4. V. P. Extra.**
P. D. SAVANT,
**BOMBAY No. 2.**

Kaminia Oil has been, for excellent make awarded a God Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merit in the Allahabad Exhibition.

Do not use Cheap and Inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

## KAMINIA OIL. (Regd.)
Is a scientific hair tonic, containing the best known ingredients for the hair. It stimulates the secretion of the pores, and prevents dandruff besides being an ideal hair dressing delicately perfumed. Look to the health of your hair to-day.

See that you get the Genuine and not the Imitation. Price Re. 1 Per bottle. V. P. P. As. 6 extra. Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles, V. P. P. As 14 Extra.

**Read what Others say & try it.**

**Dr. Hair Narayan**, Civil Surgeon, from Camalpur writes :—have used your "Kaminia Oil" and perfer this to others. Please send three bottles per V.P.P.

Free Sample will be sent on receipt of half anna postage stamp and names of your nearest druggists,

Sole Agent. **Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.**
Chemists and Druggists, 155 Jumma Musjid,
**BOMBAY.**

Agents. Messrs. SAMPATH & Co.,
*China Bazaar Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.*

CHILDREN'S COLDS.
why let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamerlain's Cough Remedy? Fer sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

# IF YOU REQUIRE
1. Items of interest.
2. Medical Advice.
3. Treatment of all the Ailments of the human system

Then Read
# VAIDYA VIDYA.
This will answer all your queries, all your doubts, keeps you in touch with all salutory rules which go a long way to keep you healthy, weathy and happy.

***Sent Gratis & Post Free.***

**RAJ VAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,**
27, CHINA BAZAAR, MADRAS.

*Agent for Trichinopoly.—*
**BABJI SAHIB, Flower Merchant,**
*Big Bazzar, Trichinopoly.*

# Be a Doctor Yourself
To save your own family and your neighbours in time of epidemics.
## IT WILL SAVE DOCTOR'S BILL
Here is an opportunity to save your own helpless neighbours in their distress. Need we tell you the way? It is simple and least expensive.
**Buy a SAMPLE BOX of Dr. Burman's Specifics**
Almost all diseases will yield to them. Try and be convinced.

All Precious Medicines. Tried in thousands of cases for 36 years with unparalleled success For details ask for a Catalogue.

The Sample Box contains following six of Dr. S. K. Burman's well-known medicines put up in phials sufficient to cure good number of cases;
1. **CAMPHOR.**—A remedy par excellence for Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea Saved millions of people from the jaws of '**Monster**' **Cholera.**
2. Cure for Asthama.—A boon to sufferers. Checks the fit almost magically.
3. **Kola Tonic.**—A powerful all round Tonic alike for those who work by body or brain. **A Grand Pick-me-up.**
4. **Nervine Tonic Pills.**—A well tried medicine for general and sexual debility.
5. **Purgative Pills.**-Simple, safe and sure Purgative.
6. **Green Essence of Pudina Mint.**—The best remedy for stomach troubles; colic, indigestion, low appetite &c.

**Price per box containing all the above Re. 1—8; Postage 4 annas.**

Post Box No. 544. Tele. Address:—"CAMPHOR"
Phone No. 1852.

# DR. S. K. BURMAN
**TARACHAND DUTT STREET,**
**CALCUTTA.**

Rai Saheb Dr. K. C. DASS'S

## SEXUAL SCIENCE.

THE most up-to-date Science for old and young distributed gratis and post free.

*Apply*:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAY
Pharmacy
30—2 Harrison Road,
*CALCUTTA*



## THE GOOD EVER SHINES!!

GENUINE

## Makaradwaja

Or, The Golden Remedy for All Diseases used by the Babies, Young and Old if administered with the proper vechicle.

Price Re. 1 per week., Dozen Rs. 10., (Postage extra)

## Surasundari Batika

Or, The Ladies Friend.

Has cured magically all diseases and disorders Peculiar to the FAIR-SEX.

Price Rs. 2 Per Box, (Postage Extra.)

B. L. SEN & CO.,

*146, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.*

KAVIRAJ PULIN KRISHNA SEN,
KAVIVUSAN,
*Resident Physician.*

[Tel. Ad: "Vishakraj" Calcutta.]



## The Empire Hindu Hotel

opposite Victoria Terminus,

BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL SITUATION.)

Strictly Vegetarian - -
- Charges Moderate

FITTED WITH

ELECTRIC LIFT, FANS & LIGHTS.

*Telegrams:* "FOOD" Bombay.

*Telephone:* 2789.



FOR

ALL PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISORDERS

USE

## ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

THE TONIC OF THE TONICS.

These pills are the speediest and most effective medicines.

**Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.**

*A Catalogue free on application.*

Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

HEAD OFFICE—Jamnagar-Kathiawar.

MADURA BRANCH—
45, West Gopuram Street.

LOCAL AGENT:—
*38, Chinnakadai Street,*
TEPPAKULAM, TRICHINOPOLY.



## THE ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

OF

**Prof. S. C. Mukerjee, M. A.**

ESTABLISHED 1892.

To foreknow is to be forearmed. Astrology is an exact Science based on mathematical Astronomy. We deal entirely with modern Scientific astrology and our calculations are based on the rectified principles of astronomy and physics. We also adopt the best principles of Hindu astrology as amended by modern research. Data required:— *The exact date, time, and place of birth*; or in their absence those of wife or son should be given. *State whether married or single; male or female.*

Terms—Important events within any 10 years (with years of happening) Rs. 5; the same within 5 years, Rs. 3. Detailed reading for one year, Rs. 5; the same with monthly predictions, Rs. 10. Brief review of life,—judgments on character. disposition health; finance; marriage; profession etc., Rs. 5; the same with extended remarks and important periods of life Rs. 8 Ordinary questions (per query Rs. 3 all charges are payable per V. P. P. Large stock of astrological books for sale.

Apply for further particulars, and prospectus, with testimonials, and address all communications to N. C. Mukerjee Chief Mathematician and Director to the Bureau, Karmatar E. I. Ry.

SOME IMPORTANT BOOKS FOR BEGINNERS.

1. What is a horoscope and how is it cast? Simple instructions for casting a nativity. Alan Leo (London) Re. 1-8-.
2. Horoscope in detail......cloth Re. 1-8-.
3. Directions and Directing ... Re. 1-8-. An introduction to predictive astrology.
4. Practical Astrology—Leo ... Rs. 5
5. Medical Astrology. Heinrich Daath. Planetary influence on human body. ... Rs. 1-8-.

Postage extra. per V. P. P. Apply for full list of books.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING LIBRARY BOOK No........ MADRAS



# DEAFNESS,

Catarrh, Head Noises, easily cured in a few days by the new "French Orlene.". Scores of wonderful cures reported.

"COMPLETELY CURED." Age 76.

Mr. Thomas Winslade, of Borden, Hants, writes: "I am delighted I tried the new "Orlene" for the head-noises. I am pleased to tell you, ARE GONE and I can hear as well as ever I could in my life. I think it wonderful, as I am seventy-six years old, and the people here are surprised to think I can hear so well again at my age."

Many other equally good reports.

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address upon the receipt of money order for 4/6.

There is nothing better at any Price.

ADDRESS, "ORLENE" Co.,
Railway Crescent, West Croydon, Surrey.
ENGLAND.

# WANTED

LADIES and Gentlemen to buy one of our Swiss made Fountain-pen the finest and cheapest-never before offered to the public. Each Re. 1, Dozen Rs. 11. (Free postage in all Cases). Blackbird Fountain-pen Rs. 3-8 Waterman's Ideal Rs. 7-8 Swan Rs. 7 Swiss-made Watch Rs. 3-12 Ladies, Wristlet Watch Rs. 6, nikel case silver case Rs. 8 Bombay Crepe Saris with numerous flowerings, to be used for weddings, etc ( 8, yards Rs. Rs. 8-4; 9 yards Rs 9). Black Gohoyan Saris, washable and worn, Rs. 4-8 (available in black colour of 8 yards). Samples are not available.

V. B. MONEY & Co.,
10, Vythinatha Mudali Street,
Sowcarpet, MADRAS.

# HOME RULE & INDUSTRY

EVERY ONE OF US WANTS THE BOTH.

ENCOURAGE THE INDUSTRY AND YOU GET THE HOME RULE.

**Otto Parastan** is the fruit of Indian Industry. A drop or two on your kerchief will enchant not only you, but the others who are around you. A trial is solicited.

Catalogues free on application to sole Agents.

F. HASSANALI & Co.,
*51 China Bazaar, G. T.*
MADRAS.

# TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Sufferers from Deafness and Head Noises should know of the following advertisement, which is now appearing in numerous newspapers in all parts of the World.

HOW TO CURE

# DEAFNESS

A SIMPLE PREPARATION has recently been discovered by an eminent physician, which has been found wonderfully effective in curing deafness and noises.

**Severe and obstinate cases which had resisted all the ordinary remedies and expensive treatments, have been permanently cured in a few days by this simple preparation called "AURALON."**

Mr. Wm. Bristow, of Worthing, writes:—*The curative properties of your new remedy, 'Auralon' are truly wonderful.* **After being deaf for nearly twenty years I am now able to hear distinctly** *and the head-noises which were so distressing, have completely dis-appeared. No sufferer should hesitate to try this splendid cure.*

This is just one report out of many.

"AURALON" is sold in packages at Rs. 4 each and can be sent to any address post paid upon receipt of remittance. Send your order direct to "AURALON," care of Kirk's Agency, 12 Railway Crescent, West Croydon, Surrey, England.

(*Mention this Paper*)

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

# ROYAL YAKUTI.

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities, not only by our Rajas, Maharajas Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.)

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT,
KATHIAWAR, *INDIA*.

ADVERTISEMENT IS THE BEST MEDIUM OF SUCCESS.

# THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW

**A High class Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, Society, Science, etc.**

Published every Wednesday at Trichinopoly.

If you wish to have your business enlarged, send your advertisement to the **Wednesday Review**.

Annual Subscription Rs. 8 payable in advance.

**For rates of Advertisement apply to :--**

**THE MANAGER,**
**Wednesday Review Advertising Dept.,**
*Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.*

---

**Just Published!** **Just Published!**

# THE HINDU PHILOSOPHY OF CONDUCT

BEING CLASS LECTURES ON THE

# BHAGAVADGITA

BY M. RANGACHARYA, M.A., RAO BAHADUR

*Formerly Professor of Sanskrit & Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras.*

**Vol. I. (Revised Reprint)**

**Nearly 600 pp : Bound in Superior Cloth, Gold lettered.**

**Price: Rs. 5, postage, etc, extra.**

**Note: Volumes II & III in preparation.**

The Law Printing House, Mount Road, MADRAS.

---

Printed and published by the proprietor S. M. Raja Ram Rao, at the "Wednesday Review Press," 3, Main Guard Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.